

FISCAL NOTE

SB 1250 - HB 1487

April 8, 1997

SUMMARY OF BILL: Reduces the blood alcohol content from .10% to .08% at which it is unlawful to operate a motor vehicle and from .08% to .06% for a second or subsequent DUI offense.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase State Expenditures - \$22,100/Incarceration*
Increase State Revenues - Not Significant

Increase Local Govt. Expenditures - Exceeds \$200,000
Increase Local Govt. Revenues - Exceeds \$1,000,000

Assumes an increase in local government expenditures for confining approximately 3,000 additional offenders for a minimum of 48 hours at an average cost of \$43 per day.

Estimate assumes an increase in local government revenues from fines collected from approximately 3,000 convicted offenders at a minimum of \$350 per offender.

Estimate also assumes an increase in state revenues from driver license reinstatement fees that would not have been collected in the absence of this bill.

In addition, it is estimated that there could be an increase in the number of persons convicted of *vehicular homicide by intoxication*. In 1996, 24 offenders were convicted of vehicular homicide by intoxication, which is a Class B felony, and 49 offenders convicted of "reckless" vehicular homicide, a Class C felony. The estimate assumes that one conviction per year would be elevated from the Class C offense to a Class B offense due to the provisions of this bill.

*Section 9-6-119, TCA, requires that: *For any law enacted after July 1, 1986, which results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state facilities, there shall be appropriated from recurring revenues the estimated operating cost of such law.*

CERTIFICATION:

This is to duly certify that the information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



James A. Davenport, Executive Director

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